FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Daly's Theatre—The Tints. Haverly's Theatre—Fin on the bristid, Koster & Blal's Concert Hall—Concert Madison Square Theate -Hard Kirks. Mexicopolition Conserve Stall, Broadway, 7th av. and sist at New York Aquarians -II, M. S. Pindors, Standard Thoutre—Out Gentlemen Friends, Theater Comique -Malitan Guari Pinds, Union Square Theater—Two Nights in Roma.

Wallach's Theatre-drin Galdis, Windsor Theatre- A Coldinated Case.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line..... Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 50 Banking and Financial (effer money article) ... 0 73 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per . 2 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful anxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Through at the Pres-idential canvass of 1800. The New will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be Heving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancocu and Excuss, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such cambillates in the Congress districts as may give the best prunise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-mend the circulation of The Weekly Sch.

In order that they may most called ally cooperate with

the we will send The Weekly Sch to clubs, or single subscribers, past paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

The Truth Precisely.

From a Speech by Thomas A. HENDRICKS, at Marion, Indiana. Garfield's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupled toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his sent upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield | firmed was "the best that was ever laid," had charge of the returns from West Feliciana | and which even the Washington Ring was Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional of five thousand in his bocket, GARFIELD interrogatories to bring them within the rules | was perhaps bound to be its champion; but adopted by the Returning Board. The tes- he was not bound to outrage truth in the timony, so received by Garffeld, went back to | way he did. the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's

New Jersey.

vote was that Congress could not go behind

the returns thus made. As agent for his party

The Republicans of New Jersey have nominated Frederick A. Potts for Governor. They regard him as a strong candidate. This opinion will doubtless be generally accepted in the State. At all events, by repudiating the preposterous pretensions of tered under the lead of that fussy politician.

New Jersey is Democratic to the core. In 1876 it gave TILDEN a majority of 12,445. The year following it repeated this majority in the election of Gov. McClellan. All that is necessary to secure an equally overwhelming victory for Gen. HANCOCK is for the Democrats to follow the example of the Republicans, and nominate their strongest man for Governor.

The real contest in New Jersey is not over the electoral ticket or the Governor. The intelligent Republicans do not expect to carry either. A Senator in Congress is to be chosen next winter to succeed RANDOLPH, Democrat, whose term will expire in the coming March. Therefore the sharpest struggle in the campaign will be to obtain a majority of the Legislature. In this particular many Republicans claim that the chances are with their party. In addition to this there will be a warm contest in some of the close Congress districts. The delegation in the present House of Representatives consists of four Republicans and three Democrats. Impartial observers believe that in November four Democrats and three Republicans will be chosen

There may be errors in some of these predictions concerning minor matters. But on the main question of the Presidency no sensible politician of either party in New Jersey doubts that the State will go for HANCOCK by a large majority.

Garfield's Best Payement.

has denied positive and proven facts, in his attempt to explain away the bribe of \$5,000, which he received for services to be rendered of the extraordinary features of his defence. In the speech addressed to a portion of his sional Committee, he uses these words:

It was a swindle. Who told you that! Why, a man that went to Washington to testify, and that had a different payement of his own; he was glad to say that the DE GOLYKE payement was a bad one. * * * And I am here te-day to affirm that it is the best wood pavement that to the fact that the running expenses of was ever labt."

When Boss Shephern's Board of Public use. These bids were referred to an advisory board of engineers, composed of Gen. M. C. Meigs, Gen. A. A. Humphineys, Gen. J. K. Barnes, Major O. E. Bancock, and F. L. into native hands. Already the larger Chi-AUMSTEAD. The Ring was not committed to accept any report thus made, and this in foreign ports, to whom consignments are board was organized to deceive the public. by a pretended caution on the part of SHEP-HERD to secure the best payement.

Gen. Metos and his associates reported

pavement, and to conquer the prejudices FIELD, united in his own person the profes-

sions of jobber and preacher. GARFIELD knew all about this advisory them as witnesses to show how fairly the Ring acted in regard to prices for proposed pavements, he says:

"In order to settle that question the pavement they wrote to all the principal cities and found out all the methods pursued by them, and finally appointed four leading officers of the army—ten. Hunragays, Chief En-sincer; Gen. Maigs, Quarterinaster General, the Surgeon-General, and Gen. Bancock of the Engineer Corps; and these four men sat as an advisory board, having no power, but merely to advice. They took up all kinds of pavements ever made, they looked over the whole, and as a result recommended this: 'We recommend you, instead of letting this work to be done by the lowest bidder. to fix a tariff of prices you will pay for different kinds of pavement—for stone so much, for gravel so much, for aspiratum so much, and for wood so much."

While thus parading this advisory board for a special object, he deliberately suppressed the fact that they had unanimously reported against the DE GOLYER pavement reject his own witness, and that testimony impeaches his integrity. Boss Shephend had prepared a raid on the Treasury, and he through as Chairman of the Appropriations. The way was cleared for that plunder by the bribe of five thousand dollars in the DE GOLYER contract, and when that was paid GARFIELD became the slave of the Ring, for whose benefit he passed three and a half millions of dollars in six weeks the succeedvery small compass, and all the lies, evasions, dodges, and subterfuges of Garrield only make it appear more transparent.

With brazen effrontery he told his constituents, "I am here to-day to affirm that it is the best wood pavement that was ever laid." That was on the 19th of September, 1874, when its rottenness had been fully exposed, and the people of Washington and the Treasfor what cost less than \$1.40 a yard.

Gen. GARFIELD made that false statement cial certificate, made public more than a year previously:

"I certify that I have examined a large portion of the ironized paving blocks (the Du Golyka) which were put down on Lake and Dearborn streets in the year 1871. I find them in all staces of decay, and my opinion is that the hie of the wood is destroyed by the intense heat they are subjected to in the curing process, thereby hastening I make this statement because I believe it to be a

ow it. W. II. Warson, know it. General Inspector of Wood Pavements for Board of

Public Works of Chleago." This is the wood pavement which he afforced to abandon, and soon after to tear up from the streets because it was worse than worthiess as a roadway, and became an obstacle to travel by rotting. With a "fee"

China's New Departure.

The announcement that a merchant steamer bearing the Chinese flag is on her way to San Francisco, viewed in connection with the circular addressed to our Governhe helped to make returns by manipulating | ment by the Chinese Ambassador, attests a the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he | decided change in the commercial relations held such evidence as conclusive and binding. of the Middle Empire with other countries. Heretofore the transfer of her staples across the Pacific, or to European ports, has been monopolized by foreigners; but notice is now given that henceforth the merchants of the Flowery Kingdom intend to claim their share of this carrying trade. This move is but the culmination of tendencies whose force has long been appreciated by those Gen, Kilpatrick, the party will avoid so merchants in the treaty ports, and with the population toward the cities continued in the treaty ports. conversant with the enterprise of the native | the census indicate that the tendency of the Chinese and Indian seas.

No one needs to be told that the day when great and rapid fortunes could be acquired by British or American traders in China has passed away, but the cause of the altered The vast shrinkage in profits witnessed in the past quarter of a century has been due perhaps, in some degree, to the competition of French and German houses, whose business has been organized on a less expensive scale, but mainly to the encroachments of native factors, who possess overwhelming advantages in the race for wealth. We must bear in mind that even in old times. when the whole of China's commerce with the outside world was controlled by foreigners, all the real work done at the employees, a Chinese accountant and broker being indispensable features of each English or American house, and constituting, in reality, the mainsprings of the concern. nese coin is of itself a science, in which few all events trusted, as experts; while experience has shown that the purchase of Chinese staples can only be confided to a native agent. In a word, their capital was the sole stock in trade of those foreign merchants who at one time made so much money in the treaty ports of the Middle of the business they purported to carry on; they were incompetent to buy teas or sliks The audacity with which Gen. Garffeld by sample; they could not even count the money with which their wares were bought; they could not speak twenty words of Mandarin Chinese, and knew scarcely enough to the Washington King, under cover of pro- pigeon English to converse with their native in population since the last census. curing the wood pavement contract, is one clerks. The outcome of this state of things was long ago foretold by shrewd observers, who saw these native accountants and broconstituents in 1874, now revived, enlarged, kers set up in business for themselves and circulated by the Republican Congress as soon as their savings represented an adequate sum. That these "'But, some one says, 'the pavement was a bad one: Inch would underbuy and undersell their old employers was a matter of course, owing to the freemasonry which exists among the Chinese trading classes, and their establishments would be relatively insignificant. We are far from affirming that Works inaugurated their swindling scheme | the process thus begun has yet been pushed of improvements, in 1872, they invited pro- to the wholesale eviction of foreign merposals for all forms of pavements then in climits, but it is certain that the tendency of things is in that direction, and that the purchase and sale of goods on commission in the Chinese market is swiftly passing

From these encroachments on the field once monopolized by foreign merchants, it needed but a step to grasp some portion of unanimously against the DE GOLYEB, and | the carrying trade. For this purpose it was in favor of what was then known as the necessary to supplement the native junks SEELLY process. That report is a matter of | with craft of foreign build, and gradually a record, and it was really the cause of Gan- large number of European and American FIELD's subsequent connection with the steamships and sailing vessels passed aggregate population of over 28,000,000. It was then that CHITTENDEN ap- under the Chinese flag. It was found that These contain considerably more than half

made, and by whom orders are forwarded.

eigners, might be worked by Chinese comthat stood against it. He was armed with panies, whose expenses are much lighter, an argument of one hundred thousand dol- and who are satisfied with relatively small lars, the most of which went into the pock- returns. The result is that a considerable ets of the Ring chiefs. The remaining part | and fast increasing share of the carrying was distributed between Garffeld. Par- trade along the eastern and southeastern sons, and a Rev. Brown, who, like Gar- coasts of Asia, between Yokohama on the north and Calcutta on the south, is already in Chinese hands. This will appear from the statistics showing the movement of board, for in the same speech, he referred to shipping in the treaty ports. In 1878 there were 20,928 entries and clearances of vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,446,000, at these harbors, not including the mass of native junks, of which no record is made at the Custom Houses. Out of the total return, we find British shipping credited with 9,973 entries and clearances, with a combined tonnage of 7,439,000. The next place is filled, not by Germany, or France, or the United States, but by Chinese shipping; that is, vessels of foreign type owned by Chinese and sailing under the Chinese flag, with a total of 5,168 entries, and clearances at a tonnage of 4,256,000. To this must be added a special junk trade of 1,692 craft, having an aggregate capacity of 120,000 tons; these junks, of course, being built and owned by Chinese, but sailing under special license and paying their duties before he was bribed to aid it. He cannot | like foreign vessels. In other words, supposing there had been 100 trips of all kinds of vessels engaged in the coast and foreign trade of China for 1878, British ships would wanted Garrield's assistance to carry it | have monopolized 47 of those trips, 20 trips | would be assigned to all other foreign namade by Chinese-owned ships of foreign build, or licensed lunks.

In view of the progress which we see had been attained two years ago, the present action of the Chinese seems intelligible enough. ing winter. This is the whole story in a If native merchants can save money by forwarding goods under their own flag to Tokio or Rangoon, why should they not go further and send their ships across the Pacifle to San Francisco, or through the Suez cent experience in the carrying trade along more than 3,000 miles of the coast of Asia has demonstrated the perfect feasibility of their transporting a large part of their own ury had been compelled to pay \$3.50 a yard teas and silks to foreign countries in vessels owned and operated by native capitalists. Undoubtedly the advent of the Chinese in right in the face, too, of the following offl- the field of transoceanic transport will result in a signal lowering of freights, but we do not imagine that foreign consumers of Chinese staples will make any complaint on that score.

We observe that the circular of the Chinese Minister, CHIN LAN PIN, reiterates the objection often raised at Pekin to the exercise of judicial functions by merchant Consuls. The common practice of conferring Consular powers on foreign traders is open to grave objections on abstract grounds, but it is particularly offensive to the Chinese, because antagonistic to their sharp classification of rulers and ruled. In the Middle Kingdom an official is a very different creature from the masses over whom he is set in authority. He has distinguished himself from the crowd, first by his literary, and secondly by his administrative ability; whereas a merchant is popularly supposed to grovel in the lowest intellectual stratum, busied only with debasing calculations of profit and loss. Indeed, the easy and familiar, not to say equal, terms upon which foreign officials and foreign traders mingle in social life, present an inscrutable enigma to the Chinese mind. Besides, as we have said, there is an abstract impropriety in the bestowal of Consular posts which involve judicial duties on members of the mercantile community. As the Minister Chin Lan Pin insists, it is neither convenient nor dig-nified for a Chinese official to sit on the bench with a merchant Consul, who may have been fined for smuggling the day before, or who, in his mercantile capacity, may perhaps be personally interested in the case at issue.

The Southern States and New England. The partial returns so far received from growth of the native mercantile marine in | though the agricultural regions are making a better showing than was anticipated. Another fact of great importance seems to be established. The Southern States have grown during the last ten years at a more rapid rate than their Northern critics had state of things is less generally understood. assumed. The returns are not complete, but there are many in, enough, indeed, to afford a pretty sound basis for a calculation of the population of the States as a whole.

While South Carolina has shown no increase, other Southern Commonwealths have grown in population at a rate which bears favorable comparison with some of the more prosperous of the Northern States. North Carolina, for instance, expects to show a gain of nearly a third since 1870from 1,071,361 to about 1,385,000. Florida, which has attracted a very considerable ports of entry was performed by native Northern immigration, and has steadily advanced in its trade and agricultural interests, has increased about 60 per cent. Georgia has been making a healthy gain during the decade, especially in its cities, The calculation and appraisement of Chi- Atlanta, for one, ranking among the cities of the country of most rapid growth. Mis-Europeans have ever been regarded, or at | souri has shared handsomely in the growth which has marked the Northern States to the west of the Mississippi River, and the returns of its census as far as reported indicate a gain of over 600,000, or more than a third. Tennessee has also gone ahead at a healthy though less rapid rate. Kentucky estimates a gain of about a third from the par-Kingdom. They had no special knowledge | tial returns already in. West Virginia claims an increase of 60 per cent, and Arkansas of over 50 per cent. Even Louisiana, which has had such dire experience with yellow fever, shows in the counties from which reports have thus far been received a gain of 21 per cent., and Texas has nearly doubled

Some of these estimates may be too large. Doubtless the hopes of their makers lead them to base sanguine conclusions on returns which do not justify them seems to be established, however, that the Southern States have shared much more largely than some people had assumed in the general growth of the Union in population. Their proportion of the whole will be greater than certain Northern politicians

would wish it to be. In the New England States there has been a remarkable and suggestive growth of the manufacturing communities, but the general gain has not been great. Take the two States of Maine and New Hampshire, Neither of them has increased in population at a rate which approaches the gain throughout the country, and Maine has scarcely grown Between 1860 and 1870 it fell off 1,364, nese houses have their own correspondents and between 1870 and 1880 there has probably been a gain of a few thousands. The returns from New Hampshire are complete, and show an increase of 29,011, or only about nine per cent., and nearly two-thirds of that has been in the six cities of the State. Every county, however, has gained slightly, if we except the rural county of Grafton.

Returns, complete and estimated, from seventeen States and one Territory show an peared at Washingtor to overcome the ob- | many routes of traffic, or travel, which | the population of the Union, which is likely

jections to the DE GOLYER & McCLELLAN | could only be operated at a loss by for- | to be somewhere about the 50,000,000 it was expected to reach.

"A Dead Cock in the Pit." Several years ago the editor of the Ulica Herald was a Republican member of Congress. He was in the House during the investigation of Gen. Garrield's transaction with Oakes Ames. He formed his judgment of GARFIELD's guilt with every facility for getting at the truth of the matter. Congressman Roberts's judgment was that GARFIELD was bribed. In his newspaper he freely expressed that opinion, and called loudly on the Republican party to cast off the unfaithful servant. In the classic phraseology employed by Uticans, he styled GARFIELD "a dead cock in the pit."

We have reprinted some of the remarks about GARFIELD's case which the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS of the Utica Herald made in 1873. They are very interesting, Mr. Roberts was strongly of the opinion that public interests required the repudiation of COLFAX and GARFIELD by the Republican party. "For heaven's sake!" he said, in the classic Utica way, "let us bury our dead out of sight, that they may not offend the public nostrils." Since Gen. GARFIELD was nominated at

Chicago the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS has stood in a deplorable attitude. He can say no word in praise of the character of the Republican candidate for President without giving the lie to the deliberate expression of his own opinion at the time of the scandal. Some of his Democratic neighbors ridicule tionalities, while 33 trips would have been Mr. Roberts in his present plight. Others maliciously try to make his position even more uncomfortable than it is. Not long ago the Democrats of Utica endeavored to procure the republication in the Herald of Mr. ROBERTS'S remarks on GARFIELD in 1973 by paying for their insertion as an advertisement at the usual rates. Mr. ROBERTS, in his counting room, was forced to decline the paragraphs which he had written as editor, on the ground that they were improper Canal to Marseilles and London? Their re- matter to print in the Utica Herald, even as an advertisement!

We see nothing ludicrous in Mr. Ellis H. Roberts's humiliation and unnapplness.

A Certificate of Character.

Gen. Garfield is a pure statesman .-- Sccor Robberson.

The Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING'S friends seem to wish to have it clearly understood that the Senator intends to take the stump for CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Republican candidate for Vice-President.

The long and short of the Nation's defence of GARFIELD in the Credit Mobilier case is that his good reputation must acquit him, he never having been suspected of corruption in any other matter.

The long and short of the Nation's defence of GARFIELD in the DE GOLYER bribery case is that his freedom from suspicion in any other case is a sufficient answer to this particular charge of corruption.

The six years' term of Nicolas Avel-LANEDA, President of the Argentine Confederation, is closing, as it opened, amid turbulence and civil war. The electoral struggle which took piace between AVELLANEDA and MITRE for the succession to Sarmiento was even more bitter and bloody than the recent canvass of Hoca and Taranos for the succession to Aval-LANEDA. It is also worth noting that as AVEL-LANEDA, in the election of 1874, was the Minister of Education and Public Worship and the Government candidate, while in 1880 the successful candidate was Roca, Minister of War in AVELLANEDA'S Cabinet, and supported by the Government. The parallel is pushed still further in the fact that TEJEDOS, like MITHE, was strong in the city and province of Buenos Ayres, and that Roca, like Avellaneda, was strong in the other provinces. The refusal of the partisans of Tejepos to acknowledge the validity of the election of Roca led to the revolt in Buenos Ayres and the blockade of the city. War was averted, but now comes a fresh complication with the resignation of AVELLANEDA. which his partisans and those of Roca refuse to accept. The term of the new President does not begin until near the middle of October.

The army worm has at last gone to Halled imprecation of the besieged farmer had often sent him. Perhaps this ubiquitous pest, which has appeared as far west as San Francisco, will reach as far north and east as Labrador before cold weather puts | upon me. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lightenant-General, U. S. A. an end to his appetite and his travels by putting

Following the custom of matching men against horses in running, the owner of the dog Now Then of England wants to match him ngainst Capt. WEBB for \$2,500 a side, to swim from ten to twenty-five miles. It is in long endurance that athletes often get the advantage of animals. A man who would be beaten badly by a horse in five miles, has a better chance of winning in a race of five hundred miles. O'LEARY proposes a match of men against horses in New York the coming autumn, like that of last winter in San Francisco, where the horses won. In the floating and swimming line, AGNES BECKWITH remained affoat in the whale tank at the Westminster Aquarium for thirty hours without touching the sides or bottom of the tank, occasionally reading or eating to while away the time; Capt. Wann has re-mained sixty hours affont. The water, in the former case at least, had much extra sait thrown into it to increase its buoyancy.

In an editorial article upon the business which some folks like to style journalism, Deacon RICHARD SMITH of the Cincinnati Gazette recently remarked:

"The people that are blessed with public loarnals, overfined by pure public motives, a high regard for their cellure, as existing a book selfish interests and small assions, need never despute for the social fabric."

Deacon RICHARD SMI. H's high ideal of a newspaper will surprise nobody who is at all acquainted with his true goodness. The trouble is that the wicked partners baffle him. They are not governed by pure public motives, they have not a high regard for the welfare of their fellow citizens, and, instead of being exalted above selfish interests and small passions, they travel entirely on the former, and give the latter full rein whenever Deacon RICHARD SMITH isn't looking. We have long been convinced that if Deacon RICHARD SMITH would only make up his mind to banish these wicked partners he would succeed in publishing just the sort of a truly good newspaper which he describes; and he would then furnish example for Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD, Archbishop Sands, andt all other Cincinnati

editors to emulate. Has Mr. Marshall Jewell arranged any more camp-meeting spectacles for political effect, like that which created such a sensation at Chautauqua? If an accidental meeting between Garrield and Patterson could be managed, somewhere in the Middle States, the scene would be dramatic. No doubt the New Hampshire bribe taker and perjurer would travel half way to meet the other. A meeting between Garrield and Boss Shepherd would also make a touching tableau for Republican voters to contemplate; but Boss Shephend is in Mexico, and likely to stay there,

One of the most surprising comments called out by Dr. TANNER's feat of endurance is this, which we find in the Boston Congregation alist: "We were not aware that our Lord's fasting (for forty days and forty nights) is regarded as among His supernatural works."

The Chairman of the New Jersey Republican

Convention.

From the Boston Girle.

DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF SOLDIERY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The reconstruction measures were invented by the Republican leaders to subordinate the whites to the blacks, and to solidify the South for the party. The experiment of putting an ignorant race, just liberated from lifelong slavery, over an educated race, to make laws and to illustrate the progress of civilization, was necessarily dangerous, and under the operation of natural laws was sure to reacteventually; and so it has done.

To carry out this partisan policy the employ-ment of force became a necessity. The more so, because its chosen agents were generally desperate adventurers, who had been camp followers or who had tramped to the South under the temptations to plunder, and the oppor-tunities of that time, encouraged by promises of protection from Washington, which were fully redeemed.

Resulting from this anomalous condition of things, the army was used, and became a part of the political machine, under laws enacted by Congress to tie the hands of Andrew Johnson, while Grant was General of the Army, with his hendquarters at the capital, and under Grant as and protected by the Executive and by extreme majorities in Congress, some of the military commanders expressed their authority brutally. and augmented the sufferings of a people ruined by the distresses of civil war, and unable to contend against an oppression harder to bear than war's worst privations.

Another class of commanders revolted against these outrages, but were powerless except in local spheres of action, and when not found in full sympathy with the Administration and with Congress were removed to frontier posts. or were driven into resignation of their commands by indignities intentionally put upon them at Washington. They were in a minority of the army, but manfully asserted their convictions of duty whenever a proper opportunity was presented.

Two schools were thus formed, one representing the enlightened soldier who recognized his place as subordinate to the civil authority, and the other the partisan soldier who declared military power to be superior to civil authority. even in a condition of peace, when law might be invoked to suppress disorder or to restrain

The types of these opposite schools are well Illustrated in Gen. Hancock and Gen. Sheridan. When the former was appointed to the com-mand of the Fifth Military District he issued his celebrated Order No. 40, in which he said:

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and everthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been everthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion.

At that time E. M. Pease was Governor of Texas, and he sought to induce Gen. Hancock to employ military commissions for the trial of alleged offences, instead of the regular judicial tribunals. Exaggerated and fabricated reports of crime were employed for this purpose, but they utterly failed of effect, and were exposed by Gen. Hancock in a memorable letter to the Governor. The order and this correspondence were highly disapproved at Washington, and Gen. Grant found means soon after to remove

Gen, Hancock from that command. After the people of Louisiana had been chested at the ballot box, robbed by plundering rulers, and outraged in every way, they appealed in vain to the Administration for relief. Kellogg and his vile crow were supported in all their enormities. Driven to despair, they rose up and overthrew the whole concern by a spontaneous impulse, thus proving that the so-called Government of Kellogg had no popular support, and was only propped up by Federal bayonets. Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Sheridan, Dec. 24, 1874, to visit Louisiana and Mississippi, and to assume command there at his discretion. On the 4th of January, 1875, Sheridan informed Belknap, "I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Guif." And the very next day, before it was possible for him to make any investigation, or to learn the true condition of affairs, but taking his cue from Kellogg, he sent the following despatch to the Secretary of War:

New Orlhans, Jan. 5, 1875.
W. W. Belloop, Secretary of War.
I think that the terrorism now existing in Louisians. lississippi, and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission. The ringlead-ers of this banditti, who murdered men here on the tath of September last, and also more recently at Vicksburg. Miss., should, in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that it the President would issue a proclamation decisring them banditti, no turther action need be taken except that which would devolve

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1875. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans or telegrams all received. The President and all of us have full confidence, and thoroughly approve your

course. WR. W. BELKSAP, Secretary of War. These examples speak for themselves, and they show how soldiers educated at the same school, and disciplined by the same training. radically differ in their sense of duty, and in respect to proper obedience to the Constitution and the laws. The offence of the people whom Gen. Sheridan branded as banditti, was their resistance to the fraudulent imposture of a Government which had systematically robbed and cheated them. This people declared on the 14th of September, 1874, when Kellogg hid himself in the Custom House, "We war only against usurpers, plunderers, and enemies of the peo-We declare our unswerving loyalty and respect for the United States Government and its officers."

Mr. English's Mortgages.

From the Nation. One of the principal "campaign stories" of he week is that Mr. English has, during the past three or four years, foreclosed a considerable number of mostgages in Indiana to recover payment of small leans many of our esteemed Republican contemporaries seem to think it n very valuable one. Some of them have given up nearly a whole page to the list of foreclosures. Mr Euglish seems, like many other men, to be in the habit of investing considerable sums on mortgage, which is usuany considered a business transaction, the object the mortgage being to enable the creditor to get his money back in case the interest is not paid. But the cabecaused Republican contemporaries seem to think that the mortgage is something which is frawn specifier for fun or to save the deleter's dignity, and which so creditor fit to be Vice President would think of taking seriously. so when Mr. English treats his as real security and or forces it, they denounce him as a humbug and hypocrite, and as "no poor man's triend." This is a sorry business for a paper like the Carinnali Commercial to take up, and would be much better suited to Deris Kearney's When the editor takes a mortgage we wonder what he does with it.

Muking it Hot for John Sherman. Washington, Aug. 18.—Ex-Collector of Customs Mayer was removed by Sherman's orders because he look as maline inference in few sections and the statement of the collection of the statement of a special bloom of a cool office in the custom statement of the statement of a cool office in the custom statement of the statement of a cool office in the custom statement of the statement of the custom statement of the statement o WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-Ex-Collector of Cus-

Government Clerks Working for Garffeld. Washington, Aug. 19.—Leaves of reserve and being granted freely to elecks in the departments who desire to energe in campair, work in Maine. Some of these elects are good takers, and it have the party managers to allow them to earn likely staines of which them. A choice senting is sent in the leaves at discussion of the being descending the new of therefore, and in addition to being discussed of new being descending them as two percent of their set are the compact of purposes, they are given to undergraphed progresses, they are given to undergraphed purposes, they are given to undergraphed in the control of the control of the set of the control of the contro

French Opera for America.

Pantis, Aug. 19.—On Suturday Maurice Grau Willsan for New York from Have by the Canada with a new French Opera company, comprising Paola Marie, Mary Abert, Josephine Schoeffer, Carle Gradust, Fauline Merle, Marie Vallot, Joseph Maires, Taulien berger, Cement Nucl. A. Bernard Ondon, Nezigeres, Power, Victore, and Vinches, The company will make its flest appearance of the Standard Theatre, New York, on Maintis, Sept. 13, in an opera new to America. Among the merchices propagated are till thach's "Fills du Taulien merchices victoriased are till thach's "Fills du Taulien and Carle an Ex-Secretary Roboson is the most expensive the possible fromted are till chack's Fills of boardaged, Assents from the Secondary has ever produced.

Fills a Babilet, Assents and Black's Carnicia He Fren

NEW YORK'S SHOP GIRLS.

The Fallace of the Recent Investigation-An Appent on Behalf of the Sufferers.

tary Inspector Roger S. Tracy's report on the care of the shop girls is an acknowledged failure. I question very much whether he took the proper method, though he certainly took time enough, to ascertain the desired information relative to the diseases induced by the continual standing of women employed in dry goods, millinery, and other stores in Brooklyn and New York city. It may be assumed that the owners of establishments are not the proper parties to apply to for information. It is natural to infer that employers will not give a true statement in a matter which affects their personal interests, and though it may be apparent to Dr. Tracy, after his lengthened research and learned and apologetic report, that injury of a grave and lasting nature is not the result of long hours and enforced continued standing of women, it is plain enough to those who are not entitled to the prefix of Doctor. Any one can note the pale, nervous, and debilitated appearance of the great majority of the women and President. Invested with extraordinary powers. girls employed in nearly all of our large estabilshments. You can easily imagine when they are compelled to stand at the countors from 7 and 8 A. M. to 6 and 7 P. M., eleven and twelve hours per day, and on Saturdays fifteen hours, what the result must be. If any benefit to their employers were to be derived from this compulsory standing, it would be some excuse.

Bookkeepers do not perform their work with less energy because they are allowed seats. Why, then, should females be less energetic if they were granted the same privilege? I defy

less energy because they are allowed seats. Why, then, should females be less energetic if they were granted the same privilege? I defy Dr. Tracy or any one else to prove that excessive standing does not injure the human frame. If he found only seven cases in his three years' investigation, it is very palpable that he did not push his investigation in a very energetic manner, and some trustworthy officer should be appointed by the Health Board who could be trusted to perform the duty faithfully and in a shorter space of time.

Deserved sympathy is expressed for street car drivers and conductors, but they are strong, healthy men, invigorated by constant exposure to the air. Women must not be physically classified with men. Unfortunately, employees invested the sir. Women must not be physically classified with men. Unfortunately, employees invested the sir. Women must not be physically classified with men to the knowledge of their employers may cost them their situations. They are combelled to be silent and very circumspect. These poor girls have therefore to submittee a great deal. In the majority of instances they have not themselves alone to support, but a sister, a mother, or some other member of their family. Many are refined ladies, who through adversity, and not from choice, have been driven to accept positions in which their life becomes mere drudgery. If the customers who now complain, as stated by Mr. Ridley, of shop girls who sit at their counters could see a little into futurity and have a vision of their own daughters similarly circumstanced, I fancy that they would not grumble as much to the floor walkers and members of the firm over the snatching of a few moments' rest on the sharp edge of a half-opened drawer.

After sickly women, made so through overwork, long hours and centinual standing, go through their daily routine of torture, what is lieft in life for them to enjoy? Is it any wonder that they look pale and emaciated? Constantly in bad health, doctors' bills and prescriptions make away with

A MISSOURI RECORDER.

He Attends Sunday School for the First Time, and is Greatly Astoulshed.

From the Kanens City Times. From the Kenses City Times.

On Sunday there was a double wedding at the First Baptist Church at Independence, at which two young ladies named Harris were united to two gentlemen from Harrisouville, Mr. Buras Christian and Mr. Louis F. Pierson. Recorder Finney of the Police Court was invited to be present and started down there at an early hour. When he arrived Sunday school was in progress, but he went into the church, unconscious of anything of the kind. When he saw the crowd of young beople he was astonished and cried out, "What have we here, a plenie?"

pionic?"

The Superintendent, Mr. Franklin, stepped back to where his Honor was standing, viewing the crowd of happy children, and invited him to be sented.

the crowd of happy children, and invited him to be seated.

"But," asked the old man, "what kind of carrying on is this for the holy Sabbath day?
Don't you know better than to have a picnic in the church?" his lip quivering and the tears starting from his eyes.

The Superintendent explained that the gathering was a Sunday school held for the purpose of instructing the children about the Bible.

"A Sunday school" said he, looking puzzled,
I never heard of such a thing before in all my life, dog-on my hide if I have."

Quickly and unostentationally the kind-hearted Superintendent led the good man out, and by the time the services were concluded he had some idea of what the exercises were for. But the wedding was what he wanted to see, and he asked Mr. Franklin when it was to come off.

"I came down here," said the old man, "to see how these preacher chaps do this thing up, for I want to learn semething, even if I am getting old. This Sunday school business is what kneeks me, and I must go and take a smoke to settle my nerves," and he crossed the street to sit in the shade of a friendly tree.

When the ceremony was concluded, the Recorder was the happiest man in the church. He kiesed both brides, and while he was at the wedding dinner he said: "Well, this is one of the biggest days of my life. I feel a heap better than if I had sent a dozen poor drunkards to the workhouse."

The Big Steam Catamaran.

The new shaft and propeller, built at the Delamater Iron Works for Commidder Voorhis's steam catamaran, were yesterday sent to Nyaca. Another trist trip is to be made within a few days. In the first trial trip a six bladed propeller, partially submerged, was used, and the speed attained was only six miles an hour. In the second trip two blades of the propeller had been removed, and the speed was increased to time times at boar. It was then thought that the lengthening the staft, boar it was then thought that the lengthening the staft, or the staft, and the staft of the staft

Garfield's Unconscious State.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Major Bundy's gush about "young Garfield" acquiring his classical education while in an unconscious state, and Garfield's own claim that he dealt in Credit Mobilier inconscious of its true character, suggests to me the hope that the country will dispense with the services of a n who does things so unconsciously in layor of one who performed some of his public as well as univate do-Bostos, Aug. 17

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Quincey.

Harvey Kennedy, the Broad street broker he was arrested on Tuesday for kicking Charles P. Princey also a broker in Broad street, out of his office, awed examination vesterday in the Tombs Police out, and Java bad in 2500 for his appearance in the centeral Sessions. Alfred M. Davison of 19 Broad street in bondarium.

Gold Mines in New York.

Clarence E. Conklin and others have discoveres a mine of gold and sliver in the town of Benson, Hamilton County. Solon Bingham and others claim to have discussed ourteen mines of gold and sliver in the town of Wells, Hamilton County.

The Burns Statue for Central Park. London, Aug. 19.—The colossal bronze status hards for New York has just been completed by Sir onn Steell, sculptor to the Queen.

A Kansas Political Ballad.

From the Kinnes City Times.
Where golden Hubbard squashes grow, where omeraid witerine loss bloom, where far tomate bloom loss bloom.
The rapid resource booms his boom. Anial the sage and butterrap, in fraction states of inviting green, The honest tarner whoms it up.
For Henry of old Abliene.

With braise the hills and valleys ring— With braise or diency's homest rame, And every britte and homest thank, Unite in swelling the acclaim The Sauthdown pics and Berkshire rame Disporting on the valley green— The tails with lambins and their dame Elari for the sage of Abilem.

Oh, gaze upon that horay hand—
Oh, hunder on that sumburnt face—
He is the hunest farmer and
The farmers hack him in this race.
Of welfers in the rural parts.
When at Topeka you convene,
Sick to the classes of your hearts
and swell the boom of Abliene.

SUNBEAMS.

-An Illinois pastor prayed for the absent embers who were "prostrate on beds of r chairs of wettness."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Sani--Two jokers capsized their boat purposey, at St. Paul, and enjoyed the heroteefforts of a picme

-The Colonial Sugar Company of Sydney has determined to erect sugar mills in Fiji. This will probably double the experts of the colony. -John Hancock did not write that big nature to the Declaration of Independe

to the Mariboro (Mass.) Times, but his c, unsel did it for him -Thirty convicts in the California State prison w re lately confirmed as members of the Homan Catholic Church. A zeaious and elequent priest had

-A woman went to the races at Rochester in men's clothes, to see if her husband was there with another woman. The disguise was not good, and she was arrested.

-Mr. Walsh sent this letter to Mr. Wiley at Aurora, Neb. "I challenge you to a deathly duel.
You name place. I reserve the choice of weapons." But
Mr. Wiley had Mr. Walsh arrested.

-A hill in Texas, on the Brazos River, is believed by the inhabitants to possess curalive qualities. A speculator has bought it, in the belief that there are millions in the business of selling the earth for medicine. -Old Brin is an enormous old grizzly bear living in Nevada. He lost two toes in a Pup avera years use, and his tracks are therefore early recognized to baskilled three men, the last being an Italian, when he shook from a tree and devoured

-Prof. Mommsen, whose historical Hbrary and manuscripts were burned in Germany, has de-clined to have a fund raised in England. He says that the property was insured for enough to cover its int value, and money cannot restore it

...The concussion of the first shot in a Leadville barroom fight extinguished the lights; but that did not stop the hostilities, and all the chambers of four revolvers were emptied in the darkness. Two of the combatants were dead when the lamps were relighted

-The concession for the preliminary works of the British Channel Tunnel, which was granted for five years in 1875, has been renewed by the French lovernment for three years. The decree recites that the rescribed soundings and borings have been executed and that further investigations are requ -Two men entered the Bold Arms Hotel,

Southport. England, carrying a 32 pounder Armstrong shell, which they said they had found on the shere. One or the men foolishly applied a light to the shell, which had not been emptied of its charge. The explosion se -A fisherman on Chat's Lake, near Ottawa, carelessly allowed his boat to drift into a whiripool, where it was upset. He clung to a log, and with it went

ound and round in the water for three hours. His friends tried to rescue him, but failed, and at last, being exhausted, he let go of the buoy and was drowned. -Tom Ochiltree was years ago a partner with his father in the law business, at Gaiveston, Texas. The old gentleman went away for a few days, and on returning found stretched across the office an immen-

sign board, on which was painted in hoge letters: "T. P. Ochiltree and Father. Counsellers and Attorneys at Law." —While George Dumbleton, aged 10, was playing with his little brother, aged 2, upon one of the flats in Peabody's buildings, Westminster, England, about twenty-five feet from the ground, he picked the child up because he would not give him a toy that he wanted, and dropped him to the stone flags below. The child was fa-

-The French Academy has distributed annual prizes for virtue. Four hundred dollars each were awarded to a woman in humble life for adopting deserted children; to an artisan, for forty years' devotion in saving lives from fire; to a peasant, for preserving lives from drowning, and to a widow, for fitty years' ser-

vices to the sick and needy -The widow of Charles De Long, formerly Minister to Japan, has a cup and saucer which were presented to her husband by the Mikado. They are of jade, a dark green ware, regarded by the Japanese as possessing miraculous powers. They are valued at about \$1,000. A Chinese visitor stole them from Mrs. De Long, in San Francisco, but she found them in a pottery store.

-The colored people of Little Rock are divided as to the needs of the soil. One congregation has been praying for rain, while the other asked for continued sunshine. The minister of the wet district sent the following note to the people of the dry: "You folks oughter be ashamed of yourselves. This cross cut prayin" s enough to get the Lord so bothered that he don't know what to do.

-At the Warwick Assizes, in England, Thomas Penn, gamekeeper and lend agent to Lord Clif-ton, claimed from Mrs. Ann Walker damages for an assault. Mrs. Walker, a powerful woman, six feet high, threw Penn into a ditch, the mud in which was four feet deep, and after he had scrambled out, she got his head "in chancery" and pummetted him until she blackened both his eyes. He was given a verdict for \$250.

-The master of a British merchant ship reports that he sighted Inaccessible Island and observed a large fire burning on that ocean fastness. A heavy gale prevented him from laying his ship to in order to await daylight, and he appears to have continued his voyage without any attempt to investigate the fire, which probably was a signal of distress—the touching appeal of ship wrecked mariners to their brethren of the sea for succor in their desperate need—perhaps for salvation from the

errors of death by starvation and thirst, -The dead walis of Munich broke out, in all the colors of the rainbow, with approx the greatest wonder of the world would be submitted to public inspection, in the shape of agerilla trained to per-form on the violin. The Collecum was crowded on the opening night of the performance. There was the gorille horrible or aspect, but unquestionally skilled in the pro-duction of sweet sounds from an ordinary violin. A skep-tical spectator contrived to approach him unobserved, and made an incision in his hide with a penknife. The animal did not mind it. Encouraged in his suspicions, the doubter seized Pongo from behind and shook him roughly, whereon the scains of his skin gave way, and a

man stood revealed to an astounded audie -One of those seenes of bloodshed for which Corsica has long been notorious occurred lately at a small village called Loreto. Early in the morning peo-ple had assembled at the house of Susini, to attend the funeral of his child. Just as the procession was about to form, a double report was heard, the brother of the Mayor of the village having fired two shots at one of the men who had come to the funeral. The friends of the man who had been fired at armed themselves with guns and swords and laid slege to the house of the Mayor, whose brother had taken refuge there. A brisk fire was interchanged between the benegers and the defenders. but no great harm was done, and the prime off-under was able to steal away. His nephrw, however, a lad, came out with a gan to his shoulder, and was at once shot lown by the attacking party. The gendarmes arrived in time to stop the encounter before any more been lest, but several of the parlians on each side have made their escape to the mountains, where they will

carry on a war of extermination against each offer -A negro in Paris, driven to suicide by shear want, wrate down his story, scaled it in a tin box, secured the box to his serion and drowned himself in the Scine. It appears from his statement that bis father was an African chef, tributary to the Negros of Abysinia, who, having rises in revolt against his superain, was killed in fight. Two of the chief's sone, the elder of whom was the smeate, were captured by the Negus, but whom was the suicide, were captured by the Negus, but continued to escape. With wandering in the norshes of far-el-Arrak the eider brother climbed a tree to survey the surrounding country, and perceived a large hoad constructor crushing his brother to death in its ceals. Having load his fellow furtive in this terrible manner, he struggled onward through the great swamp for seven weeks, at length reaching the Fryphian outposts, where he was kindly rescribed and flowwarded to Cairo The Khedive for only relayed his wants, but paid his passage from Alexandria to Paris, where as his not beek observes, he thought the cruid find a living. "But," he cameliales, "here, as clearly have learned nothing. I prefer a volcentheath to pershing slowly by honger."

—At a recent Leminon different to American

At a recent. London dinner to American scror, John McColloud, was much thereof when called on for a speech, but he minaged to say "This accasion will be long and scat rolls concentered on the other side of the water. These that this meeting will init lesses, be an additional soul of artistic feeling between England and America." William J. Phermice was not more as Upbressed. He told how the time was when actors "sould perfor got breathasts increasing through and animal anim -At a recent London dinner to American as I do now. As Artennas Ward once remarked on similar occasion, I see that I have the sitted gratery, but I have not got it with me. I am mendate of the many courtesies I have received some my arrival, and and strately for them. Mr Heilingshould bed me that the time was the worst in the second, but this Little this I knew botter than he did. I around that all Lecond wouldn't go to the country and that the gritics would be there. Egad, I toked they were more. But you have een kind to me, and I will be more that to you. In the t. a I shoke all day I conduit say more than was said so much better by the father of the morthsman on no right. Nathaniel Hawthorne, some twenty years ago, when be Satisfies transfer some twelly years are, when the orgin teem in the tendence but no American over few like it was a country white Lambon stands. This theoretic forwards if upon all who have received the inspirale of your city in a true way—not in a gold few not all the closed water of femple like—button the graphic moments and trade or femple like—button the graphic moments and trade or femple like—button the graphic moments and trade or femple like—button that the draws, which are the common heritage and impairing designs of all who speak the Empley Lawring. the English language."